

Agricultural Department, should become acting head of the forest service temporarily.

Mr. Pinchot made a farewell address to thirteen office chiefs of the forest service, and later made a speech to all the employees of the service on duty in Washington. He was cheered loudly on both occasions and every demonstration of loyalty and affection was given by those with whom he has been associated officially. To the office chiefs he said that he wanted every one of them to stay in the service and never to forget that "the fight in which you are engaged for the safe and decent handling of our timber lands is infinitely larger than any man's personal presence or personal fortune."

"This fight," he added, "must go on, and you are the ones who must carry it on. Stay at the work; hold fast to the standards we have set together. Never allow yourselves to forget that you are serving a much greater master than the Department of Agriculture, or even the Administration. You are serving the people of the United States."

In his address to all employees of the forest service Mr. Pinchot said that the things he declared that conservation was his life work and he intended to stick to it. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Price and Mr. Shaw, his assistants, who were dismissed with him. Mr. Pinchot, while he made public the text of the speeches to the forest service chiefs and employees, declined to give any statement to the press on the subject of an interview. He laughingly parried all questions put to him by newspaper men as to what he thought of the President's action. On Mr. Pinchot's desk was a great stack of telegrams from friends and admirers. He declined to furnish any of these for publication, holding that they were personal.

Everybody who has a part in politics realizes that the dismissal of Mr. Pinchot by President Taft may have an effect on the national political situation. It is too early to talk of 1912, but political observers, who have knowledge and respect to their opinions are not hesitating to say that the Pinchot case may be far reaching in its application to the political situation.

Mr. Pinchot is not a politician, but he is a close personal friend and former official associate and adviser of Col. Roosevelt. He has been regarded as the successor of Col. Roosevelt in the furtherance of the policy of conserving the national resources of the country. The conservation policy is popular among the people. The Pinchot case is being asked, "What effect will the dismissal of Mr. Pinchot have on the political future of Mr. Taft, with particular application to the attitude Col. Roosevelt will assume toward the President?"

There have been reports that when Col. Roosevelt would have called a conspiracy has been made and his friends to discredit the administration of Mr. Taft. Investigation has not tended to confirm these reports as far as the alleged movement against Mr. Taft is concerned. But undoubtedly many friends of Col. Roosevelt, good supporters of the policies which both Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft have followed, are so concerned about the situation that they are endeavoring to discredit Mr. Taft with the object of bringing Col. Roosevelt back to the White House in 1913. Friends of Mr. Taft, firm believers in the conservation movement, have declined to join any of these organizations because they are suspicious that the object is more political than altruistic. Officers of the organizations have sought to overcome this suspicion, even going to the extent of giving assurances to President Taft himself, but they have not succeeded in doing away with the doubts that have beset Mr. Taft's friends.

Persons connected with magazines and periodicals who found in Col. Roosevelt a never failing source of inspiration for articles exposing trusts, systems and individuals have felt the change in the Washington atmosphere since Mr. Taft entered the Presidency. Even before they knew what Mr. Taft's course toward conservation would be, they reached the conclusion that Mr. Taft would play no favorites, would not suggest lines of attack and would not furnish material for what Col. Roosevelt encouraged and encouraged as making a mistake. So they proceeded to dislike Mr. Taft before they knew him, and while not attacking him directly have sought to discredit his administration by flinging at some of those who are part and parcel of it.

From what is known of Mr. Taft's point of view it is evident that he would resent any insinuation that Col. Roosevelt was not loyal to the Taft Administration, or that he would not have been loyal to the Roosevelt Administration. To this day Mr. Taft, unable to shake off habit, refers to his predecessor as "the President," and however much his methods may differ from those of the man whom he succeeded he has not lost one iota of that loyalty which has held him in the days when he was Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Cabinet. It is surmised from Mr. Taft's attitude in this respect that he would not tolerate suggestions that when Col. Roosevelt heard of the dismissal of Mr. Pinchot he would be able to use the opportunity presented to capture the Republican nomination of 1912. The intimacy between Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot and the possible effect the dismissal of Mr. Pinchot may have on the relations of Mr. Taft and Col. Roosevelt were not of consequence in Mr. Taft's mind, it is contended, in his consideration of Mr. Pinchot's defiant letter to Senator Dilliver. The theory is held by many of Mr. Taft's friends that had he allowed Mr. Pinchot to remain in office he would have had the respect of a large portion of the American people, who would have attributed his failure to act to a fear of Col. Roosevelt and the many Roosevelt supporters in this country.

Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, who originated, controlled and operated the second elective term, expressed today his appreciation of the way in which Gifford Pinchot, close friend of former President Roosevelt, had been separated from the Government service.

"It was a case of bluff, call and rake-down," said Senator Bourne. "I don't think the President could have done anything else."

THE HALF BILLION CANAL.

Langley for Spending a Half Billion Also on Internal Waterways and Highways.

Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky, who has been down on the isthmus of Panama looking at the work on the canal, returned yesterday by the steamship Colon and said he believed that the great ditch would cost more than had been estimated and it would not be finished on January 1, 1915, as predicted. He regretted that there were no more Americans on the job. He said there was no question about the canal augmenting American prestige, but that it would be a commercial disappointment if the Government did not also spend \$500,000,000 in its estimated cost of the canal, in improving internal waterways and highways to transport products to the markets that the canal would bring closer to Americans.

Porte Protests Against Cretan Acts.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 8.—The Porte has telegraphed to the Powers acting as protectors of Crete protesting against the Cretan executive committee's asking the oath of allegiance to King George and the Assembly passing a resolution to introduce the Hellenic code of laws. By these acts, says the Porte, the Cretans not only flout the Porte, but the Protecting Powers, who hold the island and depot.

UNCLE JOE TO FIGHT IT OUT

LIKELY TO CALL THE CAUCUS TO HIS AID.

If the Insurgents Go Into Caucus He'll Beat Them and If They Stay Out His Friends Say He'll Beat Them Anyway.

The Senate's Help May Be Declined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Although the Senate Committee on Public Lands today graciously offered to extricate the House of Representatives organization from the embarrassing position to which it was relegated yesterday by the combination of Democrats and insurgents the offer will in all probability be declined. Speaker Cannon has devised another programme for countering the effect of the combination yesterday of Democrats and insurgent Republicans, which took from him the power of appointing the members of the joint committee that are to represent the House in the investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

The Public Lands Committee of the Senate went into session at 10 o'clock this morning. All of the Republicans were present and nearly all of the Democrats. The session lasted nearly three and a half hours, and when it adjourned a brief report to report a resolution as a substitute for the resolution of Senator Jones of Washington, which practically restored the Humphrey resolution in the House in its original form, carrying with it power for the Speaker to name the House members of the committee. This conclusion was not reached without some debate and conflict.

Senator Newlands offered an amendment which would have left open the manner of appointing the House members of the committee. This amendment commanded just two votes. Senator Newlands voted for it because he proposed it and Senator Heyburn voted for it because he believes, as he warned the committee, that it should avoid any appearance of seeking to pack the joint committee on inquiry. Senator Newlands is one of the most ardent friends of conservation, while Senator Heyburn has led the war on the forestry service in the Senate for many years.

The opposition to Senator Newlands' proposal to leave the House absolutely in control of the appointment of the House members of the committee as it was manifested today in the Senate committee was twofold. First, the sticklers for form pointed out that the Senate had received no official notice of the action of the House in taking out of the hands of the Speaker the appointment of the House members. The Senate has not been in session since Thursday and following the parliamentary course the action of the House in passing the resolution will have to be "messaged" over while the Senate is in session. This cannot occur before Monday noon. The second objection to Senator Newlands' plan was that all of the precedents were in favor of the form of joint resolution originally proposed by Representative Humphrey and have always recognized the right of the presiding officers of the respective houses to appoint members of a joint committee.

The form of the resolution as it was finally reported by the Senate committee gives the Speaker the power to appoint House members of the committee. The resolution in this form will meet some opposition in the Senate from the insurgent Republicans and the Democrats, who will undoubtedly want to preserve the status of the victory won by their collaborators in the House yesterday. But it is believed that the Senate will finally pass the resolution in the form reported by the committee.

When it reaches the House again the question will come up on concurrence or non-concurrence. If a motion is made to accept the Senate resolution the House organization will have another opportunity for a test vote on the question involved in the Norris amendment, which was decided yesterday adverse to the Speaker in passing the resolution. The Speaker's followers were claiming today that they could easily command the necessary votes if the question comes before the House again to overturn the result of yesterday. The very blinding of their predicament today on absentees.

But the report went abroad today that the Speaker would not take advantage of this parliamentary maneuver. It was said that he would probably ask the Senate leaders to pass the resolution in the form in which it was adopted by the House. He will then carry the fight against the insurgent into the party caucus. The Speaker will agree with his friends on a list of names and ask the caucus to approve of them. If the insurgents within the Republican ranks in the House enter the caucus they will be overwhelmingly outvoted, but will be under the party obligation to conform to the decision of the caucus when the question comes up in the House.

This plan was talked over informally among leading Republicans at a little dinner at Speaker Cannon's home last night. The dinner was given to the Illinois delegation, the guests including the Democratic members as well as the Republicans, but the plan for disciplining the insurgents was evolved at little side talks between the Speaker and his Republican friends in the Illinois delegation.

"There has never been a day since Reed of Maine was Speaker of the House that the majority in the House has stopped from enforcing its will. The insurgents yesterday demonstrated the truth of this proposition. They have been talking for months about the man astride the House, to whom they had to crawl with hats in hands for recognition and power to legislate."

This is what Speaker Cannon said today, apropos of the fight in the House yesterday, when the organization was defeated by a combination of insurgent Republicans and Democrats. Uncle Joe was in a merry frame of mind. He did not appear to be at all cast down over the fact that in the scrap of yesterday he was not with the majority.

"A majority can always legislate in the House," said Uncle Joe. "My critics have given the country a striking example of this fact. If the House is so disposed it can take up any measure that suits its fancy. A resolution to elect Fowler of New Jersey or Clark of Missouri, Speaker of the House can be considered at any time the majority so elects. The House is a law unto itself and a majority can write its laws."

"Back in the Greenback days," said Speaker Cannon, growing reminiscent, "there was a man named Emory Storrs. One day he called on Chauncey Blair, a Chicago banker, and talked the financial situation over with him. He told Blair that what the country needed was more money."

"We have an abundance of money," said Blair. "The banks are chock full of it. We would welcome any borrower who came to us for a loan."

"Well, let me have a million," said Storrs.

"All right," answered Blair. "What collateral do you offer?"

"Collateral?" queried Storrs. "Collateral. Then it isn't more money that we need. It's collateral and Congress should make more of it."

The lesson that the Speaker drew from this story was that it isn't recognition that the insurgents need so much as votes. "And whenever they have the votes," he added, "they can do as they please."

HE BOLTS UNCLE JOE.

Taylor of Ohio Says He Will Not Vote for Him for Speaker of the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—"I will not vote for Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois for Speaker of the House of Representatives in the next Congress."

Representative Taylor of Ohio, an

organization man, a regular of regulars, threw this verbal bombshell into the Cannon camp today in a statement given to newspaper men for publication. Pressure from his district—pressure of the not to be resisted variety—forced Mr. Taylor, he says, to this step. Those who are familiar with the situation in Ohio confidently predicted that the other members of the delegation in the House will follow Mr. Taylor's example.

At the close of the special tariff session of Congress Mr. Taylor, who is a young man, a hard worker and who has shown himself possessed of more than the average ability in a legislative and political way, was honored by Speaker Cannon with a place on the most important committee of the House, the Committee on Appropriations. He would not be surprised, his friends say, if the Speaker punished him for his statement by removing him from this place.

This would not be at all disagreeable to Mr. Taylor. He is confident that if the Speaker would only make a martyr of him the troubles which are now besetting him in his district would roll away. Mr. Taylor's action in making an anti-Cannon statement at this time is strongly denounced by the loyal followers of Uncle Joe.

NO SALE FOR GERMAN COTTON.

Over Supply, With No Better, Makes Depreciate Situation.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Councillor Semmlinger, president of the South German Cotton Manufacturers Association, has issued a report in which he describes the condition of the German cotton industry as almost desperate. He does not anticipate any improvement during the first half of 1910, owing to the increased cost of production due to higher wages, the legal ten hour day for women workers and the rise in the price of raw material. On the other hand prices are kept down by the undisposed of overproduction and the unloading of surplus stock.

TO INTENDING SUICIDES.

German Hotel Keepers Ask That They Go Elsewhere to Die.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The German Union of Hotel Keepers publishes in the union's organ, the Kitchen and Cellar, a seriously worded request that all persons contemplating suicide will refrain from carrying out their intention in the hotels of the union.

It is pointed out that such conduct is equally disagreeable to the hotel keepers and their guests. It is plaintively asked if there are not enough quiet places for the purpose elsewhere.

Statistics show there are twenty suicides in Berlin weekly.

GIFT MAKES HIM MONARCHIST.

Italian King Presents Gilt Bear to a Once Republican Keeper.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 8.—When the King was returning yesterday from a boar hunt at Castelporziano he stopped at an inn outside the gates and gave a boar he had killed to the innkeeper, thus avoiding the payment of the octroi duty at the gates. The innkeeper, who was a noted Republican, expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the valuable gift, and announced to the King that he henceforth would be a loyal monarchist.

ROOSEVELT'S MOVEMENTS.

Berlin Hears He Will Be There on April 24 and Stay Three Days.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—According to a statement purporting to emanate from a diplomatic source Mr. Roosevelt will arrive here on April 24 and will remain three days in Germany.

Non-Magnetic Yacht at Hamilton.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 8.—The non-magnetic yacht Carnegie, which was built for the Carnegie Institution at Washington for the purpose of aiding science and which started from Brooklyn last August, arrived here today after a thirty-five days trip from Madeira. The vessel, which is making observations at various places, will remain here for about ten days.

Abruzzi to Lecture.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Duke of the Abruzzi will lecture on the Himalayas at the Victor Emmanuel Theatre, Turin, about the middle of next month. Popular prices will be charged, and the proceeds will benefit the Duke's Alpine guides.

QUICK CURE FOR MORPHINISM

LONDON DOCTORS TELL OF HERB THAT WORKS IN FOUR WEEKS.

Turner Pictures, Suffragettes and Other Things in a London Week—Birmingham Doesn't Want Dr. Jewett to Leave—Society's Activities Abroad.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A London physician vouches for a cure of the morphine habit of ten years duration by the infusion of dried leaves of a plant named combretum sundicum, which is grown in the Malay Peninsula. He contends that a wine-glassful of this taken every half hour daily for four weeks cured his patient.

The patient was a man of 30 who had reached a stage where he injected forty-five grains of cocaine and from twenty-four to thirty grains of morphine into his system daily. He began the new treatment in November, but broke down after a few days and secretly obtained a supply of morphine which he used while taking the half hourly infusions. But on December 8 the patient made up his mind to overcome the habit.

His cravings for the drug returned at intervals, but always with lessened force, until a week ago, when the administration of the new medicine was stopped. The patient now sleeps eight hours a night. Twelve cases like this one have been successfully treated during the last two years.

The powers of this herb were discovered accidentally. Some Chinese coolies who were working in the forests of the Malay Peninsula ran short of tea. In its place they used combretum sundicum. After two weeks it was discovered that the herb destroyed the taste for opium among certain of the party who were addicted to its use.

TURNER PAINTINGS INVENTORIED.

Every one knows that a vast collection of Turner drawings exists somewhere in the basement of the National Gallery, but beyond that the public knows little of the rich contents of the eastern ground floor rooms and their record of the marvellous activity of the 19,000 drawings which Turner bequeathed to the nation, in addition to the 100 finished and 182 unfinished paintings, are too delicate for indiscriminate handling.

A. J. Finberg has just completed an inventory of all the drawings arranged them in chronological order. The trustees have published this inventory in two volumes of over 1,800 pages. Mr. Finberg discovered during his investigation that many drawings by other artists had been accepted as Turner's among this collection.

WOMEN IN THE POST OFFICES.

The Postmaster-General has had many letters asking why he employs so many women in post offices and whether he is not increasing unemployment by so doing. In reply he has made a statement that he does not believe that unemployment would be relieved by putting a stop to women working in the post offices. He says, however, that it is not desirable that the staff should contain an undue proportion of women, and for that reason he intends to preserve the balance.

WANT JEWETT TO STAY.

The reported call to the Rev. John H. Jewett, pastor of Carr's Lane Church, Birmingham, from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York, has aroused extraordinary interest here. People from all parts of the country are bringing forward reasons why he may or may not accept. On the one hand they recall his former refusals to leave Birmingham and his previous devotion to his work there. On the other hand it is stated that he will be able to do great and good work in America, and if he wishes to make a change at all the circumstances are now most favorable.

At the close of a meeting of the Birmingham City Magistrates, with the approval of the Lord Mayor, a document was presented for the signature of all present which assured the Rev. Mr. Jewett that all the signatories viewed with concern the possibility of his leaving for the United States and that they hoped in the interests of all that was best in civic life that he might see his way to continue to work there. Dr. Jewett is still undecided as to his plans.

THE SUFFRAGETTE SNEEZED.

The militant suffragettes continue to

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be unceasingly active in London and the provinces. At Brighton two of them were found wedged between the pipes of the organ just before a political meeting began. They intended to interrupt Prime Minister Asquith during his speech and were only discovered because one of them sneezed while the caretaker was going on his daily rounds. Every day in London street processions of pretty girls carrying sandwich boards advertising a suffragette paper can be seen romping through the rain and mud.

All the suffrage societies have been greatly amused by a story from Battersea that a mysterious woman who is alleged to be a suffragette threw acid on the Liberal canvassing papers and injured the Liberal poll officer. It is asserted that the whole story was faked up by the Battersea Liberals in order to gain sympathy.

Some consternation is felt in regard to the imprisonment of the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, as she has said that if she is forcibly fed she will "shoot the man responsible." It is supposed that as Mrs. Haverfield is Lady Abinger's daughter the Government officials will find that she has the same sort of a weak heart as Lady Constance Lytton and free her before she has had time to practise a hunger strike.

LONDON'S SOCIAL DOINGS.

Children's parties have been practically the only form of social festivity during the week. The Lord Mayor's carnival for London youngsters was a very successful affair, with hundreds of children in quaint costumes. Mrs. Lewis Harcourt and Mrs. D. Beatty were hostesses at parties given for the small boys and girls.

Cora Countess of Stafford has a large week end party at Houghton. The guests include Miss Colgate and the Countess and Miss Pappenheim.

The illness of Mrs. John Ward, daughter of Whitlaw Reid, proves to be a sort of nervous breakdown resulting from anxiety in regard to her husband's recent illness. She and her husband are at their country house, where they will remain until Mr. Reid, the American Ambassador, returns from America, where he has gone to attend the funeral of D. O. Mills.

The Duchess de Vintimille has taken a short lease of a flat in Paris, where she will stay until she joins Mrs. J. H. Smith in her new home.

William Phillips, the first secretary of the American Embassy, has taken a London house for his bride to be, Miss Caroline Astor Brayton. She will be counted among the new American hostesses in the early spring season. Others are Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who has leased a small house in Mayfair; Mrs. C. Graff, who has taken a house on Great Cumberland place; Lady Essex, Mrs. J. Coventry, Mrs. J. Stokely Moore and Mrs. P. Phippe, who have all secured houses in fashionable parts of London.

The wife of John W. Griffiths, the American Consul-General at London, has returned to town after a brief vacation.

The Finest Bismarck Floats Off.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVRE, Jan. 8.—The Hamburg-American steamship Finest Bismarck, from Havana, which went ashore near here on Thursday, was floated this morning.

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MARRIED.
NEUSTADT-RUSSELL.—On Saturday, January 8, 1910, at 115 West 97th st., by the Rev. A. W. Kelwin, Anne Virginia Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Heppner Russell, to Arthur Neustadt.

DIED.
DIX.—On January 6, 1910, at Boston, in her 75th year, Harriet Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Dix, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and daughter of Gen. B. F. Edwards and Catherine Bayner of Boston, Mass.
Services in Groton, Mass., on Monday, January 10, 1910, at 11 A. M. Interment private. Train service from North Station, Boston, Mass., 9:30 A. M., returning 12:30 P. M.

FORTMEYER.—On Saturday, January 8, 1910, at her residence, 69 North Arlington av., East Orange, N. J., Phoebe Augusta, wife of George W. Fortmeyer, in her 73d year.
Funeral services at her late residence, Tuesday afternoon, half past 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving New York at half past 1 o'clock, Lackawanna Railroad.

MATTHEWS.—Suddenly, on January 7, 1910, at Lakewood, N. J., Wilbur Knox Matthews.
Interment private.

MILLS.—At Millbrae, San Mateo county, Cal., on Monday, the 3d inst., Darius Ogden Mills, in the 55th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church on Friday, January 14, 1910, at 10 A. M. Special train leaves Grand Central Station at 10:45 A. M. for Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MUIR.—On January 7, James W. Muir, aged 65 years.
Funeral private from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 341 West 2d st. (CAMPBELL BLDG.).

RICHARDS.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on January 7, 1910, at his residence, New York city, Rev. William Rogers Richards, D. D.
Funeral services will be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th av. and 37th st., Monday, January 10, at 10:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

UNDERTAKERS.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23d St. Chicago. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1824 Chicago.

INFORMATION WANTED.
WANTED: persons from Northampton, Mass., who left Paris, France, near Preston, about 65 years ago. Please write to Mrs. HUGH SOUTHWOOD, 34 Brook st., Preston, Lancashire, England.

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